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GEOGRAPHICAL RECORD

THE AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY

Director and Librarian of the Society. It is a pleasure to announce to our Fellows and to the geographers of the country that, on July 1 prox., Professor Isaiah Bowman, now professor of geography at Yale University, will join the staff of the American Geographical Society with the title of Director and Librarian.

It is especially gratifying to the Council that, in its desire to serve the best interests of geography in our country, it has been able to enlist the experience and the efficiency of Professor Bowman in the promotion of our future work.

The Cullum Geographical Medal Awarded to J. Scott Keltie. The Council has awarded the Cullum Geographical Medal to J. Scott Keltie, LL.D., Secretary of the Royal Geographical Society. Dr. Keltie has been prominent in geographical work for over thirty years. It was his investigation of the position of geographical education in the countries of Europe that initiated the movement which resulted in the introduction of geography in the British universities and the present advanced standards of geographical education throughout the kingdom.

The Daly Medal Awarded to Professor Paul Vidal de la Blache. The Council, at its meeting on January 21, awarded the Daly Medal for Geographical Research to Professor Paul Vidal de la Blache, Professor of Geography at the Sorbonne, Paris, and one of the great leaders in the scientific development of geography in France.

Annual Report of the Council. The Council, at its January meeting, approved the following Annual Report to be submitted to the Society:

January 21, 1915.

To the Fellows of the American Geographical Society:

In presenting the history of the Society for the year 1914 the thought at once presents itself as to what effects have resulted or may be expected from the European war in its relation to this organization. Our correspondence has extended in the past to more than 600 foreign associations, and although a partial interruption of communications has been brought about, yet for the most part this may be regarded as temporary and we may expect that activities will not be permanently disturbed. Sundry plans of research have been abandoned or postponed both in this country and in Europe. But interest in the general science to which our Society is devoted appears to have been stimulated rather than diminished by recent events. An indication of this increased public interest is afforded by the fact that more than 25,000 people have visited the Society's home during the past five months to inspect the various maps and literature bearing upon the contest which we have from time to time placed on exhibition. Speaking broadly, we have no reason to feel otherwise than satisfied with the field of usefulness to which we are dedicated.

The number of Fellows on December 31, 1914, was 1,127, of which 364 were Life Fellows. This shows a diminution of membership of 58, which is probably explained by the temporary general depression in commercial and industrial affairs.

There have been added to the library and map room during the year 3,700 books, 6,303 periodicals and pamphlets, 48 atlases and 4,558 maps. A special donation of a large sum for library purposes has rendered possible the purchase of many especially valuable publications needed to complete various departments in our collections, so that we feel that both in books and maps our library is fully equal to any collection of similar character now existing in this country.

The Society's *Bulletin* has been published with regularity each month, and it is believed shows increasing volume and importance. There were published therein, besides the Geographical Record, the Book Reviews, Map Notices, and Bibliographical Lists, 60 original papers. The index to the volume for 1914, about to go to press, is over 100 pages in length and is a comprehensive record of the geographical literature and cartographic output of all countries for the period covered.

Twelve meetings of the Society were held, at which addresses were made by Albert Bushnell Hart, Frederic Dean, Isaiah Bowman, James W. Erwin, Mrs. Henshaw, George H. Moses, L. A. Bauer, Dean Conant Worcester, Mr. and Mrs. Workman, William Webster Ellsworth, Arthur Stanley Riggs, and Douglas Wilson Johnson.

Three of the gold medals of the Society were awarded during the year. The Cullum Geographical Medal was awarded to Miss Ellen Churchill Semple and also to J. Scott Keltie, Secretary of the Royal Geographical Society. The Charles P. Daly Medal was awarded to Prof. Dr. Albrecht Penck, Professor of Geography in the University of Berlin. Mr. William Churchill of New York City was elected a Corresponding Member.

The joint meeting of the Association of American Geographers and this Society was held in the Society's building on April 3-4, 1914. The attendance was gratifying and the papers contributed elicited much interest, and in every way the gathering was pronounced most successful. The alliance of this Society with the Association of American Geographers promises in many respects to add to its influence and its ability to be of service.

It is becoming constantly more apparent that a broad opportunity exists for this Society to assist in encouraging the study of geography in the educational organizations of the country, and its efforts are constantly centered more and more in this direction. We aspire ultimately to extend our connections and our facilities so as to embrace all of the teaching or student agencies throughout the country which may find benefit in our equipment.

Whilst not losing sight of the value of research expeditions, it seems that our Society can with especial advantage devote itself to the educational side of its activities.

For a statement of the general condition of its finances and the application of its current revenues reference is made to the report of the Treasurer.

A Memorial Volume commemorative of the Transcontinental Excursion of 1912 has been prepared and will be distributed to such of our Fellows as indicate a desire to receive it. The work is highly scientific and published in four languages, the volume containing 26 articles written by our guests, and these articles form a valuable contribution to scientific literature and have especial interest as a commentary on phases of our domestic geography as they appeared to the most eminent foreign scientists on that excursion.

Arrangements have been made with Professor Isaiah Bowman of Yale University that after July 1 he shall join our staff as Director of the Society's work, and it is hoped thereby that the efficiency of the organization will be further enhanced.

In conclusion the Council feels justified in the belief that the Society continues to enjoy in unimpaired measure the approval of the scientific public interested in geographical knowledge; and it desires to record its appreciation of the zeal and ability shown by the staff engaged in the conduct of its affairs.

Respectfully submitted on behalf of the Council.

JOHN GREENOUGH,
Chairman.

HAMILTON FISH KEAN,
Secretary.

Meetings of the Society. A meeting of the Society was held in the Engineering Societies' building, No. 29 West 39th Street, on Tuesday evening, Dec. 22, 1914, Vice-President Greenough in the chair.

The following persons, recommended by the Council, were elected Fellows: Miss Christobelle Crain and Thomas Cooper Shotwell.

Dr. Douglas Wilson Johnson, Professor of Physiography in Columbia University, addressed the Society on "The Physical Geography of Western Europe in Its Bearing upon a Military Campaign." The lecture, copiously illustrated with lantern views, gave a very edifying and interesting conception of the influence of topography in shaping the conduct of military operations.

On Tuesday evening, Jan. 12, an extra inter-monthly meeting was held at the Engineering Societies' Building, at which William Elliot Griffis, D.D., L.H.D., addressed the Society on "Northern France." Lantern views were shown.

NORTH AMERICA

The Coast and Geodetic Survey. The Secretary of Commerce, in his report for 1914, speaks strongly for more liberal support of the work of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, which is the oldest scientific service of the government. The Secretary says that the past attitude of the government towards the Survey, as relates to its housing, its vessels, and the necessary apparatus for its work, has been "like that of a wealthy and prosperous man refusing to give to his loyal children the necessaries of life." Citizens have been drowned (31 in one case) and private and public property has been repeatedly lost because the government has not more rapidly provided the force and apparatus with which to survey and chart the dangerous waters of the Pacific, and particularly of the Alaskan coast. Secretary Redfield adduces facts to show that the hydrographic survey of Alaskan, Hawaiian and Philippine waters should be completed as soon as possible for the safety of navigation. In the Philippines, naval operations have been embarrassed and vessels have grounded owing to the lack of sufficient surveys. At the present rate of progress it will require twenty-five years to complete the preliminary surveys in Alaska alone, and there will still remain a large number of detailed surveys needed for complete safety to navigation. With regard to the geodetic work of the Survey, the Secretary quotes from the leading authorities of the world as to its superior quality and its great importance. These precise surveys are the foundation of all chart and map-making, and all boundaries and land measurements are referred to them. The Secretary shows in detail how inadequate is the present housing of the Survey and declares that "it is a shameful thing to send officers of the United States to sea in such ships as the *Endeavor*, the *Gedney*, and the *McArthur*." The scientific men of the country undoubtedly approve of the Secretary's appeal for adequate support of the vital work of the Coast and Geodetic Survey.

Eruptions of Lassen Peak. Mr. J. S. Diller of the U. S. Geological Survey reports that the volcanic activity of Lassen Peak is still manifest. The *Bulletin* (Vol. 46, pp. 740-755, and Vol. 47, p. 47) announced thirty-two eruptions from May 30 to Aug. 23, last year. In a note dated Nov. 4, 1914, which Mr. Diller appends to his paper on the eruptions (*Mazama*, Vol. 4, No. 3, Nov., 1914, pp. 54-59) he says:

"The foregoing article was written in the latter part of August. Since then Mr. Rushing has reported fifteen eruptions from the 33d, Sept. 5, to the 47th, Sept. 21, inclusive. Newspapers reported the 56th eruption on Oct. 16. They continue frequently, and apparently with increasing vigor. Rumblings have been heard at a distance of twenty miles, and slight but distinct shocks are reported at a number of places. The shocks are due chiefly, if not wholly, to a different cause more or less closely connected with the active faulting about the northern end of the Sierra Nevada.

"Flashes of light and balls of fire have been reported and samples of the ejected molten material are said to have been found, but as yet the reports are not satisfactorily confirmed. Whether Lassen's activity will finally yield a solfataric area on its summit, like those about its base, or become a more fully active volcano of the Strombolian type, or neither, is as yet not a matter of certainty.''

The Lakes of Wisconsin. The second volume in the series by Birge and Juday on ''The Inland Lakes of Wisconsin'' deals with the physical features of the lake basins (C. Juday: The Hydrography and Morphometry of the Lakes, *Bull. XXVII, Wis. Geol. and Nat. Hist. Survey,* 1914, xv and 132 pp.).

A notable feature is the series of twenty-nine colored maps, the best series of lake maps thus far published in America. These are (1) topographic maps, reproduced from United States Geological Survey quadrangles on the scale of an inch to a mile, showing contours for the land surrounding the lakes; and (2) hydrographic maps, with contours and tints of blue for the lake basins. The latter are the work of the Wisconsin Geological and Natural History Survey, most of the surveying having been done by instructors in the College of Engineering at the University of Wisconsin. Some of them were published several years ago without description. They are on scales of from 1:13,100 to 1:45,400.

The text fits in between Birge and Juday's earlier bulletin on ''The Dissolved Gases of the Water and Their Biological Significance'' and the volumes planned for later, on temperatures, plankton, etc. It also serves as a general description of lakes for students of physical geography. The origin of the lake basins and their shore features is summarized partly from the bulletin by Fenneman on ''The Lakes of Southeastern Wisconsin'' and partly from Dr. Juday's own observations. For fifty-four of the lakes full data are given on the length, breadth, area, depth, length of shoreline, volume, slope of bottom, and shore development. The latter is a new term meaning the ratio of the length of the shoreline to the circumference of a circle whose area is equal to that of the lake. This is the same as the ''coast factor'' as used by Dryer, except that the latter applies it to continents rather than water bodies. The maximum depths of 185 other lakes are given.

In northern Wisconsin is a lake district where the ratio of water to land surface approaches that in parts of Canada and Finland. In Vilas County, for example, 140 square miles out of the total 907 square miles of area lie beneath the lakes. Most of the lakes studied are small; and the studies are rather detailed and very creditable. Lake Mendota at Madison, for example, is 9.50 by 7.4 kilometers, contains 39.4 square kilometers of surface and has a depth of from 12.1 to 25.6 meters. It contains 478,370,000 cubic meters of water, and within it 4,500 soundings have been made. Undoubtedly this is the best-studied lake in America. For other lakes, where less detailed studies have been made, Lake Geneva is typical, having an area of 22.1 square kilometers within which 656 soundings have been made. The largest lake in Wisconsin is Winnebago, with an area of 557.52 square kilometers, but it is only about 6.4 meters deep. The deepest is Green Lake, 72.2 meters. Its area is 29.72 square kilometers, within which 674 soundings were made. The use of the metric system is justified in view of the enormous amount of computation and the utilization of this bulletin in the future by foreign students of lakes; and yet it is a fact that the lack of figures in feet and miles will render this splendid monograph unhandy for use by most Americans. LAWRENCE MARTIN.

The Age of Niagara Falls. The writer's attention has been called to the unfortunate wording of a sentence in his note in the *Bulletin* (September, 1914, p. 680), which implies that F. B. Taylor's recent work makes it impossible to use Niagara as a time measure. What was meant, however, was that previous calculations were upset and the problem made more complicated. In a review of another paper of Taylor's, sent to *Zeitschrift für Gletscherkunde* at the same time as the one noted above, but not yet published, the writer has stated the facts as follows: In America the best data regarding the length of post-glacial time come from the gorge and falls of Niagara. The most recent and reliable computation has been made by F. B. Taylor (*Geologic Atlas of the United States, Niagara Folio, No. 190,* Washington, 1913). This report contains a new topographic map of the cataract and gorge on the scale of 1:12,000, with contour interval of 10 feet. It was surveyed in cooperation by the Geological Surveys of Canada and the United States. The glacial geology is mapped on this sheet and also on a smaller scale map (Niagara Quadrangle, 1:125,000), which shows the moraines, beaches, glacial lake deposits, and abandoned spillways of the earlier lakes. Taylor has made careful estimates of the amounts of water going over Niagara Falls (a) at the time of early Lake Algonquin, when the Niagara River was only one of five streams falling over the Niagara escarpment; (b) at the Kirkfield stage of Lake Algonquin, when 85 per cent. of the present volume was absent because the outlet of Lakes Superior, Michigan, and Huron was elsewhere; (c) at the Port Huron–Chicago stage of Lake Algonquin, when the volume was from 10 per cent. more to 10 per cent. less than the present; (d) at the stage of the Nipissing Great Lakes, when the volume of Niagara was as small as at the Kirkfield stage; and (e) during the existence of the present Great Lakes. He concludes that the estimates of 7,000 to 12,000 years are too low and those of 50,000 to 100,000 years are too high. After computing the time of making the five different sections of the gorge, he gives us 20,000 to 30,000 years as the age of Niagara. No more careful and detailed work, with more rigid reasoning, has been produced in American glacial geology. LAWRENCE MARTIN.

Detailed Report on Preston County, W. Va. This report, issued by the West Virginia Geological Survey on September 1, 1914, contains 566 pages and is illustrated with forty-nine half-tone plates and ten figures in the text, and three maps covering the soils, topography, and geology of the county. In addition to the detailed description of all the geologic formations exposed in Preston County, the geologic map gives the structural contours and outcrop of the Upper Freeport coal, the most important mineral horizon of the area. The soil and topographic maps will prove of great value to every interest, including agriculture, road improvement, water resources, etc.

SOUTH AMERICA

The Latest South American Expedition. The daily press announces that the Field Museum of Chicago and the American Museum of Natural History have sent to South America a joint expedition, which sailed on the United Fruit liner *Metapan.* The first destination is La Paz, Bolivia, whence the party will cross the eastern ranges of the Andes and descend either into the basin of the Beni or of the Mamore River, and eventually reach the Amazon by the Madeira. In the region of the two tributaries of the Madeira above mentioned there is a very large area that has never been covered by collectors. The party consists of Messrs. Lee G. Day, Alfred M. Collins, George K. Cherrie, Robert H. Becker and W. F. Walker.

AFRICA

Italian Occupation of Ghat. The occupation of the oasis of Ghat, in the Sahara, by an Italian force of Tripolitan troops under the command of Captain Giannini is reported in *L'Africa Italiana* (Sept.–Oct., 1914, pp. 204-205). The town is at the junction of three important caravan routes, two of which connect the seaport of Tripoli with Kano and Zinder respectively, while another extends between Philippeville and Murzuk. The expedition left Sebkha on July 4 and reached Ghat on Aug. 12. The astronomical position of the town had been previously determined by French officers as 24°57′ 14″ N. and 10°17′ E.

ASIA

Dr. de Filippi's Discoveries. *The Geographical Journal* (December, 1914, pp. 528-534) prints further information from Dr. de Filippi's scientific expedition in the Karakoram, giving some important geographical results of the work of the party. Dr. de Filippi is expected to return soon; Professors Marinelli and Dainelli started home on August 26 by way of Kashgar and Russian Turkestan. In his recent summing up of the geographical work of the past season, Mr. Douglas Freshfield, President of the Royal Geographical Society, said that the de Filippi expedition "has carried out its varied programme with wonderful completeness. Topographic surveying forms only a part of its work; a large amount of careful mapping has been done, and our knowledge of those enormous ranges has been greatly enlarged.''

One of the main aims of the expedition was to ascertain the position of and to survey the Indo-Asiatic watershed between the Siachen glacier and the Karakoram Pass. During this work the party made the remarkable discovery that the Remo glacier gives rise to the Shyok River, whose waters flow into the Indus River, and also to the Yarkand, whose waters join the Tarim and are lost in the Takla Makan desert of Central Asia. ''This is only an instance of the general uncertainty of the watershed which we have encountered in the whole region, and which, no doubt, is intermediate between an ordinary range and the hydrographical conditions of the closed basins and indifferent watersheds of the Tibetan plateaus.''

AUSTRALASIA AND OCEANIA

The Scientific Work of Baron Nicholas Miklucho Maclay. All geographers, in the eighties of the last century, knew of the excellent geographical work done by this Russian scientist. Those who remember his devotion and his fearlessness in the pursuit of knowledge in unknown fields regret that most of his writings have not yet been published. A short account of his achievements is published in *Man* (Dec., 1914, pp. 198-200). From 1867, when he undertook an expedition to the Red Sea at the age of twenty-one, to the time of his death in 1888 he was engaged in anthropological and zoölogical investigations, which added considerably to our knowledge of Asia and Australasia. He was particularly known for his work in New Guinea, where he was left alone with two servants in 1871. His investigations on the Maclay coast of north-east New Guinea and the neighboring islands rank among the earliest and best contributions by Europeans to the geography of the region.

He visited the south-west coast of New Guinea in 1874, but could make only a two months' sojourn on account of native hostility. In 1876 he visited the Papuans of the north coast of the island, among whom his medical knowledge insured him a cordial welcome. Three years later he visited the islands of New Caledonia, New Hebrides, Solomon, Admiralty and Hermit and published valuable information concerning them in English, German and Russian. On his return to Russia in 1887 he began to write the results of his studies, but death in the following year ended his labors. Only the first volume of his memoirs saw the light. His valuable manuscripts still await rescue by some scientific editor.

EUROPE

H. B. de Saussure's Geographical Work. Professor A. Michieli calls attention in the *Bolletino della Reale Società Geografica* (Dec. 1, 1914, pp. 1259-1280) to the spirit of sound geographical observation exhibited by this noted Swiss naturalist throughout his publications. De Saussure had felt the influence of the inquiring spirit which guided scientific thought during the latter half of the eighteenth century. In this, as well as in breadth of vision, he may be compared with von Humboldt. Many of his memoirs may be classed under the head of physical geography. His narratives of travel contain passages the geographical value of which subsists to this day. They are exhibited at best in the work ''Voyage dans les Alpes, précédés d'un Essai sur l'histoire naturelle des environs de Genève,'' of which various editions were brought out between 1798 and 1803. The results of seven crossings of the Alps are embodied in this masterpiece of eighteenth-century scientific literature. The text is described as a storehouse of knowledge patiently acquired, and wherein the learning of the time is supplemented by the author's own observations and reflections. The point of chief interest in De Saussure's work consists in his constant remembrance of the unity of nature amid the variety of detail revealed. He was thus enabled to trace relations between manifestations of life on the earth's surface and their physical foundations. Recognition of this connecting fact was noteworthy for the period.

POLAR

ANTARCTIC

Shackleton Starts for the Antarctic Continent. The *New York Times* printed on January 11 a cablegram from London giving this dispatch from Sir Ernest Shackleton:

''The *Endurance* sails from South Georgia to-day. All on board are well. We have been delayed by the ice which is unfavorable. Owing to this I do not expect to cross the Continent until next season.''

The *Bulletin* (January, p. 52) reported a message from Shackleton at South Georgia to the effect that his vessel the *Endurance* was to go south to examine the pack ice and see whether it was loose enough to go into without unnecessary delay. When she returned he intended to embark the Antarctic party, push right into the pack and try to reach the continental coast in about 77°30′ S. lat. If he reached this point at a sufficiently early date he would start across the Antarctic Ice Cap this season. Should the sea ice conditions, however, be too unfavorable for a quick journey to the Antarctic coast, his trip across the Continent would not begin until October, 1915.

The above cablegram from London apparently means that the *Endurance* reported obstructions which will lengthen the voyage from South Georgia to the Antarctic base, so that Shackleton feels he can safely announce that he will not leave the coast for the journey over the continent to Ross Sea until October next.

GENERAL

Book Reviews. Book reviews mean much to me as a book purchaser. I wish a review would tell me whether a book is one that I want or not, and to do that it must give me a pretty accurate account of its contents and the style in which the contents are treated. I wish the reviewer would read the book, or at least important parts of it, as it would then be easier for him to know what to tell. Further, I wish him to know a good deal about the book's particular subject, enough, at any rate, to be able to tell me whether the book is a compilation, or repetition of old matter, or an addition to knowledge. This will involve the practice of reading German books, if the subject is geographical and includes any other part of the world than the limited areas of England or the United States. I wish the reviewer could tell me whether the new things in the book appear to be true, or, at least, reasonable, and whether the treatment is popular or scientific; whether it deals in careful reasoning or free fancy. Also, I want the review to be brief. It would be very pleasant if it were readable, but that is a good deal to ask.

I fear brevity is much discouraged by the practice of paying by space. It is not the easiest thing in the world to combine brevity with pungency. While it may often be possible to improve a 500-word review by cutting it down to 250, it is sure to cost study. This study is not likely to be given if the result is to cut the payment for the work in half. To regard a shorter review as less work than a longer one is sound only if they are of the same degree of condensation and pithiness. One solution might be to pay ''from *a* to *b* cents'' per word for pithy, average, and diffuse reviews. The editor would have to class each review and assign the price accordingly. Writers would have an incentive then to condensed statement that they do not have now. The editor would have the burden of classifying reviews, but it would be fruitful labor. At present there is some incentive to diffuseness. MARK JEFFERSON.

Geographical Periodicals and the War. On account of the war, the September number of the *Geographische Zeitschrift* was combined with the October number. Notice was printed that the concluding numbers of the present volume would largely be devoted to political and military geography.

The *Deutsche Alpenzeitung* is appearing regularly, but is reduced to about half its usual number of pages.

The Ideal Aim of Geography. In an editorial dealing with the geographer's attitude to the European War, Professor A. J. Herbertson, in the last number of the *Geographical Teacher* (No. 40, Vol. 7, Part 6, Autumn, 1914, p. 358), felicitously refers as follows to the broader aspect of our work: "As geographers it is our business to discover, describe and explain regional characteristics; it is our privilege to awaken regional consciousness which respects its own traditions and characteristics; and it is our duty to cultivate regional conscientiousness which, while doing all it can for the development of itself, respects the rights of other regions, and knows that, by mutual understanding and cooperation in construction with other regions, and not by hatred and attempts at their destruction, can any sound progress be accomplished."

Climatic Data for Health Resorts. The usual climatic data, it is agreed, do not, in all respects, supply the needs of medical men who are seeking the most complete and helpful information for the use of invalids. We need temperature observations for other hours than the usual two (or three) a day. We need data regarding the diurnal variability of temperature. A new instrument has lately been constructed, known as the homoötherm, which may be used for determining the loss of heat due to wind, and this will give us much needed data of direct physiological importance. Readings of wet-bulb thermometers as well as of dry-bulb thermometers should be noted, for the former give some indication of the sensible temperatures. Sunshine data are far from satisfactory, but the mean daily duration is more useful than information regarding the total number of hours of sunshine. Good fog observations are seriously lacking, and the usual data are misleading. The time of occurrence of fog is of great importance from the standpoint of health. Many other suggestions, all directed towards a revision of our list of standard meteorological data, if these are to be of the greatest value to medical men, are contained in a recent paper by von Hann ("Die klimatischen Faktoren vom balneologischen Standpunkte, und allgemeine Übersicht über die klimatischen Bezirke Oesterreichs." *Oesterr. Baederbuch,* 1914). R. DeC. Ward.

PERSONAL

The Geographical Society of Chicago has awarded its gold medal to Colonel George W. Goethals. It was presented to him at a dinner which the Society gave on January 23.

Nature reports that Professor T. A. Jaggar, formerly of Harvard University and now director of the Hawaiian Volcano Observatory, and a number of his assistants came near losing their lives while recently ascending Mauna Loa. The volcano was active at the time and was discharging large quantities of lava. The party, while ascending the mountain to study the eruption, was caught in a snowstorm, and snow slides nearly carried them into the path of the lava streams.

Dr. and Mrs. Workman were elected Honorary Members of the American Alpine Club after its special meeting at Philadelphia on May 2.

OBITUARY

John Muir. Mr. Muir, naturalist, geologist, explorer, died at Los Angeles, Cal., on December 24, of pneumonia, aged seventy-six years. While still a child, his family removed from Scotland to Wisconsin, where they opened a farm in the pioneering days. The boy grew up a great lover of study and of nature. He worked his way through the young University of Wisconsin. In early manhood the state of his health induced him to seek the more favorable climate of California, where he took to the study of nature, which became his absorbing passion. Earning, from time to time, the little money his few wants required, he lived among the mountains and the glaciers. He made a special study of glaciers and of the geology and botany of the Sierra Nevadas. He was the first to assert the glacial formation of the Yosemite region. In 1881 he was a member of the Corwin expedition in search of the DeLong Arctic expedition, and improved the opportunity to make glacial studies on parts of the Siberian coast. He discovered the great glacier of Alaska which bears his name. Later he became active in the national park projects and the establishment of forest reserves, and fought stoutly for them. He was one of the best writers on the big trees of California, and, in 1903-4, he made studies of forests in Russia, Siberia, India, the Philippines, Australia and New Zealand. Later he traveled extensively in South America, giving especial attention to its forests. He was a fascinating writer, chiefly, however, for magazines and newspapers, on the physiography and natural history of the Pacific coast, Alaska, etc.

WILLIAM WOODVILLE ROCKHILL. Mr. Rockhill died at Honolulu, in December, of heart disease. He was sixty years old. His home address was at Litchfield, Conn. Since 1884 he had been almost continuously in the diplomatic service of his country, in China, Korea, and several other countries. He was our Minister to China in 1905-9, Ambassador to Russia in 1909-11 and to Turkey in 1911-13. He was best known in the scientific world for his explorations. While a member of the U. S. Legation at Peking in 1884 he began the study of the Tibetan language with a view to exploration in Tibet. In 1888 he started from Peking and crossed over into Tibet early in the following year. Though he was defeated in his effort to reach Lhasa, he made a long journey through unknown territory, which he described in his "Land of the Lamas" (1891). He made a second great journey, which he described in his "Diary of a Journey through Mongolia and Tibet in 1891 and 1892." This journey, which lasted eleven months, especially gave him distinction as an explorer, and his book describing it is counted among the important works on Central Asia. The Daly Medal of the American Geographical Society was awarded to Mr. Rockhill in April, 1909, "in consideration of the scientific value of his two journeys of exploration in China, Mongolia and Tibet during the years 1888 to 1892, and in further consideration of the value of his numerous additions to the geographical nomenclature of Tibet, his knowledge of Eastern languages, and writings on Oriental subjects." He also received the highest honors of some of the European countries.

Mr. Rockhill spoke the Chinese language with great facility and was one of the leading authorities on Chinese matters. When he was taken ill he was on his way to Peking, where he had been appointed adviser to President Yuan-Shi-kai. He was removed from the steamer at Honolulu and died in the hospital.